pimento, and they prepare other things in this manner. They make a certain sauce with which they eat everything. They throw the bones of the fish they have eaten into a pot with a handful of pimento, manioc juice, and the finest flour, mix all this together and dip their bread and meat in it. They call that a tomaly [tomaly]. The best of it is that there is always some old woman's hair and a bit of annatto in this, for they are extremely dirty. Their bread is nothing more than cassava, fresh every day; their drink is ouicou, made of cassava and water. Sometimes they press pineapples or sugar cane and drink the juice, as they do water mixed with honey. In eating, they do not consider it impolite to belch.

They have only one regular meal a day, in the morning as soon as it is day. The rest of the day, they eat when they want to and when they have something to eat; they are always ready. The men eat apart in the large carbet, and the women and their children in their small huts.

They scarcely use tobacco for smoking, but they dry it at the fire, then grind it into powder, mix it with a little sea water and put it between the lip and the gum. This is very strong.

CHAPTER VI

Their Marriages and The Education of Their Children

As there is no police nor any laws among the Caribs, they have no certain rule for their marriages. There is no kinship prohibition. If they restrain themselves in some cases, as between parents and their children or between brothers and sisters, it is more by the powerful movement of nature that they are held back than by reason of piety or continence. There are some who, notwithstanding the voice of nature, have joined with their daughters and have had children by them, and there have been mothers who have married their sons. But those cases are usually very rare. Therefore, parents do not unite with their children, nor brothers with their sisters. A man's first [female] cousin, by his mother's sister, belongs to him; those who are daughters of brothers are considered to be sisters. Some men marry two sisters, some a mother and a daughter.

13: Hodge & Taylor

272

Callinago ST13

[Information on beverages which are prepared for medicinal use has been classified under category 278]

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

Cocos nucifera Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1188. 1753.
Coconut Palm. — *palèsma* (from Spanish *palma*).

The coconut palm is grown on all tropical coasts. Its center of origin is controversial although the plant is probably native to the Old World. Hundreds of uses are recorded for various parts of this plant, which is considered the most valuable of all palms. Du Tertre (18) records the species as established in the French Antilles in the seventeenth century.

Coconuts are an important product of Dominica and several estates have been devoted to their culture. The Creoles utilize the green «jelly nuts» as a refreshing drink and the flesh of the mature fruits for food and oil. The husks supply a fiber, coir, employed for local cordage.

Coconuts are cultivated by the Island Caribs who use the large leaves for thatch, and the endosperm as a source of food and oil. The latter is obtained by grating and boiling the flesh of the nuts.

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

Euterpe dominicana L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 375. 1940.
Palmiste, Palmiste franc, Manicol. — *wèw*.

A tall slender palm endemic to Dominica and common throughout moist mountain forests, chiefly at middle elevations.

Often felled by Caribs and other woodsmen for the sake of the palatable coeur-palmiste («cabbage» or «heart») which they extract from the cylindrical crown of the tree, and which is eaten either raw or boiled. The leaves of young specimens, folded and plaited, are used for thatch. Ridge-caps (or covers) for dwellings are sometimes made from the wood of this palm by merely splitting the trunk in two. The rotted trunk serves as a refuge for the fat white edible grub (*siwèbe* [1]) of the palm beetle (*Calandra palmarum* Fabric.). The reddish colored prop-roots (*racines palmiste*) of this palm are cut, peeled and scraped, then split into two or three strands and utilized for the manufacture of shoulder carry-alls (*kòlia*, literally «a basketry lattice or trellis-work»). The making of palm wine from this species has been

[1] Although the grub of the palm beetle is more frequent in this palm of the mountain forests, it also lives in the rotten bases of the coastal *dilobo* (*Blighiasapida* Koenig). Jacquin (33) also records the roasting of this «delicious» insect normal, which is often eaten raw or roasted by the modern Carib.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

the chief native foodstuffs. They are usually boiled, rarely roasted, but in either case always in the green condition (unripe). The «popote» (i.e. the inflorescence bud) of this species or of the banana is crushed and its juice is applied as a cure for ulcers. Like those of the balisiers (*Heliconia* spp.) the leaves of both plantains and bananas are much used as wrapping material.

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

Musa paradisiaca Linnaeus subsp. **sapientum** (Linnaeus) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 692. 1891.

Banana. — Figue. — **babáku**.

The distribution of the banana is identical with that of the plantain.

Bananas are hardly as important as plantains in the Caribs' diet, but they are an important commercial export crop in Dominica. A drink was formerly made from the fruit but today it is generally eaten ripe out of hand.

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

ZINGIBERACEAE. Ginger Family.

Aframomum granum-paradisi (Hooker) K. Schumann in Engler, Pflanzenreich 20: 213. 1904.

Grains-of-Paradise Amomum. — Poivre Guinée.

This African plant was originally described from Sierra Leone. Various species of this fragrant-leaved genus have pungent seeds which, in the Middle Ages, were a popular substitute for pepper. Today they are still used medicinally and as a flavoring agent (22).

Caribs frequently cultivate poivre guinée near their dwellings for they utilize the seeds as a spice. The leaves, considered to be a charm, are rubbed on the body when bathing and are constituents of a ritual bath (described under *Ocimum micranthum*) for unlucky canoes. A similar bath is given to their hunting dogs. A tea is made from the leaves for stomach ache and the seeds are put into rum as a «chauffe» to excite dogs.

Specimen citation: 121 (T), 3204.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

824 A

Coccoloba uvifera (Linnaeus) Jacquin, Enum. 19. 1760.
Sea Grape. — Raisin Bord-de-mer. — *bâibai* (m), *alif* (w).

The sea grape is a widespread littoral species of the West Indies and continental tropical America.

The hard timber has various uses but at one time was used [411] by the Caribs for war clubs, and the like. From the scraped bark [314] is obtained a gum which dries hard and which was formerly employed as a varnish on painted and split stems of larouman (*Ischnosiphon arouma*). The fruits are eaten and in the past were [272] crushed in water to make a beverage.

Specimen citation: 1605, 3316.

CHENOPODIACEAE. Goosefoot Family.

Chenopodium ambrosioides Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 219. 1753.
Chenopodium anthelminticum Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 220. 1753.
Wormseed. — Semen Contra.

Wormseed is a strong-scented annual plant widely distributed in the temperate and tropical regions of both the Old and New World.

A «tea» made from its leaves is drunk by the Carib as a [278] beverage or is used to deworm children. The leaves are also one [344] constituent of a ritual bath given to the mother after childbirth (see *Ocimum micranthum*).

Specimen citation: 3364.

AMARANTHACEAE. Amaranth Family.

Amaranthus spp.
Epinard, L'Epinard.

Woody species of this genus are common throughout the world, and many can be employed as potherbs. At least two species, *Amaranthus viridis* L. and *Amaranthus spinosus* L., are so used in Dominica (31).

The Carib Indians cook and eat these plants as green vege- [262] tables.

Specimen citation: no herbarium specimens collected.

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

PORTULACACEAE. Purslane Family.

Portulaca oleracea Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 445. 1753.
Purslane. — Coupié, Pourpier.

A cosmopolitan weed of gardens and waste lands throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world.

The boiled leaves of coupié are eaten by the Caribs (and the Creoles) as a green vegetable, but they are also employed as a plaster or poultice on the loins in order to ease backache or painful menstruation. For the latter purpose the leaves are often mixed with kudjuruk (*Petiveria alliacea*).

Specimen citation: 107 (T).

ANNONACEAE. Custard-apple Family.

Annona muricata Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 536. 1753.
Soursop. — Corossol. — *waldpana* (cf. Taino *wandibana*).

A familiar tree of the West Indies and grown throughout the tropics for its fruit which is used as a table fruit or more often to make delicious sorbetes or to flavor ice cream.

Cultivated specimens supply the Caribs with a source of a refreshing fruit juice which is used as an unfermented drink. A fermented drink formerly was prepared from chewed up fruits. The fruit is believed to induce lactation in women if, 1) eaten alone; 2) if used locally as a poultice; or 3) if used as one ingredient in a tea which also includes a momben leaf (*Spondias mombin*), two leaves of 'ti baume (*Hyptis atrorubens*), three leaves of trois quarts (*Passiflora* sp.) and a fruit of kurupum (*Myrcia citrifolia*). A painful retroverted uterus (called « mal de mère ») is treated with a tea made from three leaves of corossol, two leaves of bois canave (*Cornutia pyramidata*), and one sprig of l'anis (*Anethum graveolens*). A tea supposed to cure gonorrhea has included in its preparation a piece of the root of the corossol (see *Solanum torvum*); while a ritual tea used against diarrhea also employs leaves of corossol (see *Ocimum micranthum*). The fruit must not be eaten by those going fishing as it would prevent

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E.-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

[824] A shrub native to the tropics of America but naturalised in the Old World, and found in Dominica on hillsides and waste ground at lower elevations.

[278] According to MACFADYEN quoted in (18) the juice of the leaves and buds of this plant are employed in the form of an infusion or bath for the cure of ringworm and other skin diseases. The pulped leaves and flowers are also used in Jamaica as poultices for the treatment of sores.

The Caribs bathe themselves with the juice of crushed downy leaves to help eradicate skin diseases.

Specimen citation: 3400.

Cassia bicapsularis Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 376. 1753.

Adipera bicapsularis Britton & Rose in Br. & Wils. Bot. Porto Rico (Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virg. Isls. 5). 370. 1924.

Sou Marqué.

A shrub of the West Indies and continental tropical America.

[755 751] The Caribs sometimes cultivate sou marqué. It is one of the constituents (with *Mimosa pudica* and *Petiveria alliacea*) of a ritual bath taken at the time of a new moon. This bath is considered to be a protection against evil spells. For other uses of sou marqué see *Ipomoea pes-caprae* and *Ocimum micranthum*.

Specimen citation: 143 (T).

Cassia hirsuta Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 378. 1753.

Diptremexa hirsuta Britton & Rose in Br. & Wils. Bot. Porto Rico (Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virg. Isls. 5). 372. 1924.

Z'Herbes Puantes (« Male »). — *kulibule, nkdkere kdko* (w) (« ants' hammock »).

A widespread herbaceous plant of tropical America.

Both this species and the next are called by the Carib z'herbes puantes; however, a distinction is made in that *C. hirsuta* is considered to be the « male » plant and *C. occidentalis* the « female ». *C. hirsuta* is considered to be the better or « stronger » of the two. [272 278 843] An infusion of the ground seeds of either z'herbes puantes is employed as a febrifuge and as a coffee substitute. The latter is preferred (to coffee) by pregnant women.

Specimen citation: 122 (T).

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

824*

Cassia occidentalis Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 377. 1753.

Dibrosaca occidentalis Britton & Rose in Br. & Wils. Bot. Porto Rico (Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virg. Isls. 5) 377. (1924). Coffee Senna, Jumbie Coffee, Wild Coffee, Negro Coffee, Stinking Weed. — S'Herbes Puantes («Female»). — *Bwâbwâs.*

This species was first collected in Jamaica but it is widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics and in the warm temperate portions of the United States.

The seeds of *Cassia occidentalis* have been used as a coffee substitute in many regions, and the plant itself is employed in domestic medicine. An infusion of the leaves has been employed in West Africa in the treatment of yellow fever while an ointment derived from the plant has also been used for cutaneous diseases.

Seeds of the «female» s'herbes puantes are utilized by the Island Carib as a coffee substitute (quite unnecessary in a country where coffee is grown). A tea made from the leaves is considered a «cure-all» for colds, fever, for washing cuts, and for pregnant women. «Teas» are also made from the roots and flowers, the former being used for colds, the latter for «cough». [275] [276] [443]

Specimen citation: 123 (T), 3187.

Desmodium axillare (Swartz) DeCandolle Prod. 2: 333. 1825. var. **axillare.**

Meibomia axillaris O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 1: 195. 1891.
Tick Trefoil. — Cacoyer.

A creeping herbaceous species of tropical America.

Caribs chop up a whole plant of cacoyer, place it in water and then drink the decoction as a «cure» for gonorrhea. [278]

Specimen citation: 3384.

Erythrina corallodendron Linnaeus var. **bicolor** Krukoff, Brittonia 3: 275. 1939.
Coral Tree. — Bois Immortel, Immortel.

This variety of *E. corallodendron* is limited to the Lesser Antilles. In Dominica it is to be found at lower and middle elevations.

The Creoles often use the trees as living and permanent («immortal») boundary or fence posts. [417]

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

A 824 A tea is made from the leaves[28] by the Island Caribs. [272]
Specimen citation: 2054.

Hymenaea courbaril Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1192. 1753.
Courbaril, West Indian Locust. — Coubari. — *Awirubali*.

A tree known throughout the West Indies as well as in continental tropical America. The species occurs in Dominica at lower and middle elevations.

Courbaril possesses a tough heavy timber much utilized for carpentry work and furniture (8), while from the stems and twigs exudes a hard resin collected in Brazil and marketed under the name of Demerara, or Para copal (22).

[263] The coarse pods of coubaril contains an edible pulp which is [272] much eaten by Carib children. Formerly it was stirred up in water to make a refreshing and, some say, nutritive beverage. [315] The heavy timber is difficult to work, and because it does not resist exposure to weather, it is not employed by the Carib.
Specimen citation: 3222.

Inga laurina (Swartz) Willdenow, Sp. Pl. 4: 1018. 1806.
Pois Doux.

A medium-sized tree common on moist sites from Puerto Rico to Grenada at lower to middle elevations.

Within its range the pois doux is a favorite shade tree for [35] coffee and in Dominica it is much used for this purpose as well as to shade cacao.

[27] A medicinal tea is prepared by the Caribs from a mixture of the bark of the pois doux and mabo piment (*Daphnopsis caribaea*). Water taken from a hole (presumably a hole caused by trunk decay) in a pois doux tree, when mixed with leaf heart of balisier (*Heliconia*), is utilized as a local treatment of erysipilis.
Specimen citation: 611, 612.

Lonchocarpus spp.
Savonette[27]. — *indku* (see also *Hibiscus esculentus*).

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[26] For a further use see quina (*Exostemma sanctae-luciae*).
[27] Species of *Pithecellobium* and *Sapindus* also are known by this patois name.
A [i.e., the coral tree. -Ed.]

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

Caribs eat the fruits of the momben and formerly used them to prepare a fermented drink. The fruits are also believed to induce lactation but it is uncertain how they are employed. Inflamed or swollen joints are claimed to be cured by exposing them to the fumes of the burning kernels of momben fruits. A tea used to treat sore throat is made from either the leaves or seeds. Momben leaves are one ingredient in a special purging tea given after parturition (see *Jatropha* spp.), as well as in another tea used to induce lactation in women (see *Annona muricata*).

SAPINDACEAE. Soapberry Family.

Cardiospermum halicacabum Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 366. 1753.
Balard Pernil.

An herbaceous climbing vine growing in tropical regions throughout the world.

The leaves of balard pernil are crushed in water by the Caribs to make what is said to be a refreshing and cooling drink.

Specimen citation: 2289.

Sapindus saponaria Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 367. 1753.
Sapindus inaequalis DeCandolle, Prodr. 1: 608. 1824.
Soapberry, Soap Tree. — Bois Savonette[37]. — *tilisi* (m), *lilaru* (w).

A tree of lower elevations found in the West Indies and in continental tropical America.

The fruits of the soapberry may be used for washing purposes, and in various parts of the Antilles the seeds are strung to make necklaces.

Dominica's Caribs employ the bark («scales») of *Sapindus saponaria* for soap while a concentrated decoction of the bark is reputed to stop dysentery.

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

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[37] Not to be confused with two other Dominica trees, *Loxocarpus* sp., and *Pithecellobium jupunba*, also called bois savonette.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

Formerly pimento

was added instead of sugar. Small abortive pods (i. e. those which turn yellow instead of maturing) are used as a constituent of a shampoo which supposedly promotes growth of the hair. The wood is utilized in the construction of frames for drums (tambour manque), and was formerly used for fire drills.

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

DILLENIACEAE. Dillenia Family.

Doliocarpus callaeoides (Eichler) Gilg in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. 3: 114. 1893.

Corde d'Tlan.

A stout liana inhabiting the mountain forests of Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Trinidad.

This vine contains a pint or more of refreshing water which, on cutting the stem, is released and drunk by the Caribs. The species is rather rare and is known chiefly to hunters who say that one must sever the liana with one stroke else the water will mount up the cord.

Specimen citation: 37 (T).

GUTTIFERAE. Clusia Family.

Calophyllum brasiliense Camb. var. **antillanum** (Britt.) Standley, Tropical Woods 30: 7. 1932.

Calophyllum antillanum Britton in Britton & Wilson, Bot. Porto Rico (Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virg. Isls. 5). 584. 1924.

Calophyllum calaba sensu Griesbach, Fl. Br. W. I. 108. 1859, as to Dominica citation.

Calaba, Galba, Maria, Santa Maria.

A West Indian tree found in Dominica at lower elevations.

This species is valued throughout the Antilles as a source of timber. Some of the big canoes of the Tainos of Cuba and Hispaniola were constructed from the wood of this tree.

The hard, durable, reddish brown wood of galba is used by Carib (and Creole) for posts, furniture, and general construction purposes.

Specimen citation: 3199.

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

K 824
[31
262]

According to the Caribs, the hard, durable, tough wood of bois calinlite is one of the best for the manufacture of canoe paddles. The small fruits are edible.

Specimen citation: 3568.

Manilkara nitida (Sessé & Mociño) Dubard, Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille ser. 3. 3: 18. 1915.

Mimusops nitida Urban, Symb. Ant. 5: 167. 1904.

Dumetia retusa Griseb. Fl. Br. W. I. 401. 1861, as to Dominica plant, non Swartz.

Bullet Wood, Bully Tree. — Balata. — *bâlata*.

A tall tree known from Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Tortola, St. Jan, and Dominica. On the latter island it is found at lower elevations. The hard, reddish-brown, resistent wood is valued in Dominica for construction work.

[313
262] Caribs utilise the timber of *bâlata* as well as its edible fruits.

Specimen citation: 104 (T).

Mastichodendron foetidissimum (Jacquin) Lam in Rec. Trav. Bot. Néerl. 36: 521. 1939.

Sideroxylon foetidissimum Jacquin, Enum. 15. 1760.

Sideroxylon mastichodendron Jacquin, Coll. 2: 253. 1788.

Acoma (or Acomat) St. Christophe. — *âkâma*.

A tree ranging throughout the West Indies from Florida to Barbados. In Dominica the species occurs at lower elevations.

[313] Acoma St. Christophe supplies one of the most durable of native building timbers found on the island. It was formerly much sought after by the Caribs.

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

Oxythece fabrilis Pierre in Urban, Symb. Ant. 5. 160. 1904. Balate.

A large tree recorded only from Guadeloupe and Dominica.

[313
262
278] Balate possesses a hard wood (but inferior to that of *bâlata*), used by the Caribs for timber. The fruits of this species are eaten by children and others, and were formerly employed to make a beverage.

Specimen citation: 105 (T).

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

1 824 316	Chrysophyllum argenteum Jacq.	Sapotaceae
	Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
	Daphnopsis caribaea Griseb.	Thymelaeaceae
	Guatteria caribaea Urb.	Annonaceae
	Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	Malvaceae
	Sterculia caribaea R. Br.	Sterculiaceae
	Tabebuia pallida (Lindl.) Miers	Bignoniaceae
	Tapura antillana Glaziou	Dichapetalaceae

Plant sources of Cordage or Twine

1 824 283	Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae
	Bambusa vulgaris Schrad.	Graminae
	Daphnopsis caribaea Griseb.	Thymelaeaceae
	Furcraea tuberosa Ait. f.	Amaryllidaceae
	Gossypium barbadense L.	Malvaceae
	Gossypium vitifolium Lam.	Malvaceae
	Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	Malvaceae
	Sterculia caribaea R. Br.	Sterculiaceae
	Stigmaphyllon puberum (L. C. Rich.) A. Juss.	Malpighiaceae

Plant sources of Dyes, Pigments, or Tannins

1 824 38 281	Anacardium occidentale L.	Anacardiaceae
	Bixa orellana L.	Bixaceae
	Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC.	Malpighiaceae
	Cerasstia pyramidata L.	Verbenaceae
	Curcuma longa L.	Zingiberaceae
	Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
	Genipa americana L.	Rubiaceae
	Haldesia bibai L.	Myrsaceae
	Haldesia caribaea Lam.	Myrsaceae
	Pterocarpus portoricensis Jacq.	Simaroubaceae

Plant sources of Fish Drugs

1 824 226	Clibadium erosum (Aubl.) Baill.	Compositae
	Diospyros obovata Rets.	Ebenaceae
	Lonchocarpus benthamianus Pittier	Leguminosae
	Lonchocarpus latifolius (Willd.) H. B. K.	Leguminosae
	Neurolaena lobata (L.) R. Br.	Compositae
	Pithecellobium jupunba (Willd.) Urb.	Leguminosae

Plant sources of Food or Beverage

1 824 262 270	Acrocomia aculeata (Jacq.) Lodd.	Palmae
	Aframomum granum-paradisi (Hook.) K. Schum.	Zingiberaceae
	Aiphanes sp.	Palmae

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

Amaranthus spinosus L.	Amaranthaceae
Amaranthus viridis L.	Amaranthaceae
Anacardium occidentale L.	Anacardiaceae
Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae
Anethum graveolens L.	Umbelliferae
Annona muricata L.	Annonaceae
Annona reticulata L.	Annonaceae
Annona squamosa L.	Annonaceae
Arachis hypogaea L.	Leguminosae
Bromelia karatas L.	Bromeliaceae
Calathea allouia (Aubl.) Lindl.	Marantaceae
Canna spp.	Cannaceae
Capsicum frutescens L.	Solanaceae
Cardiospermum halicacabum L.	Sapindaceae
Carica papaya L.	Caricaceae
Cassia fistula L.	Leguminosae
Cassia occidentalis L.	Leguminosae
Chenopodium ambrosioides L.	Chenopodiaceae
Chrysobalanus icaco L.	Rosaceae
Chrysophyllum argenteum Jacq.	Sapotaceae
Cucurbita pepo (L.) Jacq.	Rosaceae
Cocos nucifera L.	Palmae
Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott.	Araceae
Dioscorea spp.	Dioscoreaceae
Dolicarpus calycinidus (Kirkl.) Gilg	Dilleniaceae
Eleutherine bulbosa (Mill.) Urb.	Iridaceae
Euterpe dominicana L. H. Bailey	Palmae
Genipa americana L.	Rubiaceae
Hibiscus esculentus L.	Malvaceae
Hymenaea courbaril L.	Leguminosae
Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.	Convolvulaceae
Mammea americana L.	Guttiferae
Manihot esculenta Crantz	Euphorbiaceae
Manilkara nitida (Sessé & Mociño) Dubard	Sapotaceae
Maranta arundinacea L.	Marantaceae
Momordica charantia L.	Cucurbitaceae
Musa paradisiaca L.	Musaceae
Oxythece fabrilis Pierre	Sapotaceae
Persea americana Mill.	Lauraceae
Phaseolus vulgaris L.	Leguminosae
Phytolacca rivinoides Kunth & Bouché	Phytolaccaceae
Portulaca oleracea L.	Portulacaceae
Psidium guajava L.	Myrtaceae
Rajania cordata L.	Dioscoreaceae
Rheedia latifolia L.	Guttiferae
Rhytidosos amara (Jacq.) Burr.	Palmae
Saccharum officinarum L.	Graminae
Solanum melongena L.	Solanaceae
Solanum nigrum L.	Solanaceae
Spondias mombin L.	Anacardiaceae

13: Hodge & Taylor N.E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callimago ST13

1529	Tapura antillana Gleason	Dichapetalaceae
242	Terminalia catappa L.	Combretaceae
272	Thespesia crassi L.	Sterculiaceae
●	Xanthosoma atrovirens K. & B.	Araceae
	Xanthosoma brasiliense (Desf.) Engl.	Araceae
	Xanthosoma violaceum Schott.	Araceae
	Zea mays L.	Gramineae

Plant sources of Medicines or Charms

1526	Aegiphila martinicensis Jacq.	Verbenaceae
	Alpinia purpurata (Vieill.) K. Schum.	Zingiberaceae
278	Alpinia speciosa (Wendl.) K. Schum.	Zingiberaceae
781	Ambrosia hispida Pursh	Compositae
	Ambrosia peruviana Willd.	Compositae
	Amaranthus caudatus L.	Amaranthaceae
	Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae
	Annona muricata L.	Annonaceae
	Annona reticulata L.	Annonaceae
	Annona squamosa L.	Annonaceae
	Anthurium palmatum (L.) Kth.	Araceae
	Antirhea coccinea (Vahl) Urb.	Rubiaceae
	Arachis hypogaea L.	Leguminosae
	Asclepias curassavica L.	Asclepiadaceae
	Bagassa densiviralis A. DC.	Begoniaceae
	Bidens pilosa L. var. radiata Sch. Bip.	Compositae
	Bixa orellana L.	Bixaceae
	Borreria laevis (Lam.) Griseb.	Rubiaceae
	Bourreria succulenta Jacq.	Boraginaceae
	Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg.	Burseraceae
	Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC.	Malpighiaceae
	Caladium bicolor (Ait.) Vent.	Araceae
	Capraria biflora L.	Scrophulariaceae
	Capsicum frutescens L.	Solanaceae
	Carica papaya L.	Caricaceae
	Cassia alata L.	Leguminosae
	Cassia bicapsularis L.	Leguminosae
	Cassia hirsuta L.	Leguminosae
	Cassia occidentalis L.	Leguminosae
	Cecropia peltata L.	Moraceae
	Chenopodium ambrosioides L.	Chenopodiaceae
	Chiococca alba (L.) Hitchcock	Rubiaceae
	Clerodendrum fragrans Vent. var. pleniflorum Schauer	Verbenaceae
	Clusia pluknetii Urb.	Guttiferae
	Cordia reticulata Vahl	Boraginaceae
	Curatella pyramidata L.	Verbenaceae
	Cyathea arborea (L.) J. E. Sm.	Cyatheaceae
	Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
	Daphnopsis caribaea Griseb.	Thymelaeaceae